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Barometer 29.71

Rainfall 3.48 inch

Humidity 95

May 18, 1920, Temperature 74

No. 18,251.

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號八十月五年一十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1921

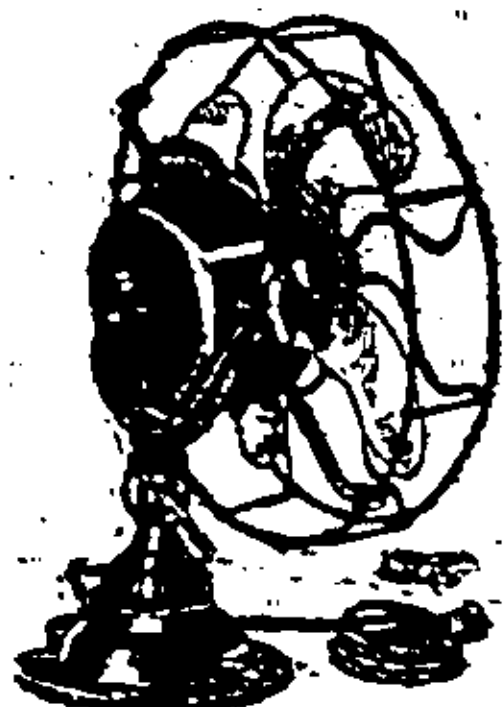
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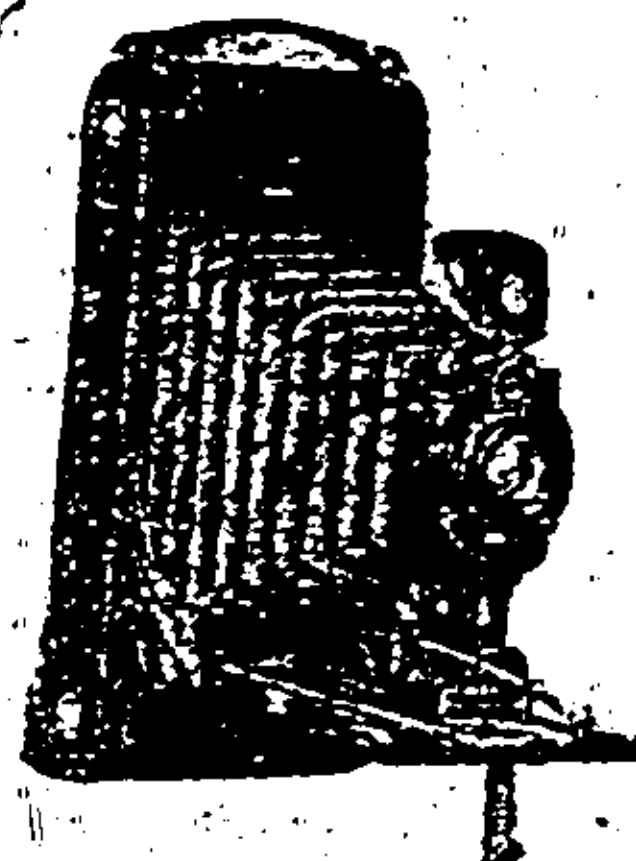
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has taught us that it is wise
WHEN BUYING A WATCH
to consider quality before price.
We have a stock of Pocket and
Wrist-Watches of quality
THAT SATISFY!

J. ULLMANN & CO.

PRINCE STREET, 222, 1880.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

PARTITION OF UPPER SILESIA.

BRITAIN DEMANDS FAIRPLAY FOR BOTH SIDES.

ATTITUDE OF STRICT IMPARTIALITY.

LONDON, May 17.

It is authoritatively stated that the attitude of the British Government to the Polish insurrection is a determination to insist on fairplay for both Poland and Germany. Britain intends loyally to carry out her engagements and expects in return that both parties respect the Treaty of Versailles. Britain cannot tolerate any attempt to forestall the decision of the Supreme Council by confronting it with a fait accompli, whoever the offender. Britain's attitude on the question of partition of Upper Silesia is one of complete impartiality.

It is pointed out in this connection that the attitude of the German Government has been perfectly correct. It is not connected with the German bands which are entering Upper Silesia and fighting the insurgents. On the other hand the dilatoriness of the Polish Government in failing to close the frontier during the first days of the rebellion is regarded as very unsatisfactory.

The original proposal for informal conversations between the British and French premiers on the subject of Silesia has been dropped as it is considered very desirable that Italy, in view of the part played by her troops in combating the insurrection, should have an opportunity to express her views on a question threatening the peace of Europe owing to the prospect of war between Germany and Poland.

Telegrams received in London show that there has not been much fighting in Silesia recently. The insurgents made an artillery attack on inter-allied police on May 15, near Gogolina. There has been fighting between Poles and German bands near Rosenberg but the conflicts were not serious.

ENTENTE STRAINED.

PARIS, May 17.

Twenty-four hours have apparently enabled the French papers to recover from the shock of Mr. Lloyd George's speech, judging from the tone of the comments to-day which display a certain anxiety to minimise aspects of French action in Silesia that seemed to indicate a Franco-Polish understanding. They deny that General Lerdou, the French commissioner, signed an armistice with Korfanty recognising his *status quo*, and declare that the armistice was really a submission on the part of Korfanty. Meanwhile the fact remains that Mr. Lloyd George's speech and Mr. Briand's immediate reply have made manifest fundamental differences in the British and French viewpoints as regards Silesia, and the Entente is subjected to unprecedented strain which can only be relaxed by a further conference. This will take the form of a meeting of the Supreme Council, probably in Paris on May 22.

HOME CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS' VICTORY OVER THE SERVICES.

LONDON, May 17.

In brilliant weather with a good wicket before a small attendance the Australians made 203 for five and declared. Pelley made 56. The Services made 140. Blount made 50. Gregory took seven wickets for 52 runs. The Australians won by 198 runs.

COUNTY MATCHES.

Gloster beat Somerset by 110 runs; Essex beat Worcester by 132 runs; Middlesex beat Sussex by 153 runs; Leicester beat Northants by 134 runs; and Lancashire and Yorkshire played a draw.

WORLD'S OILFIELDS.

AMERICA'S POLICY SEEKS EQUAL RIGHTS.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

Hughes states that it is the American Government's policy to make representations to foreign governments wherever it appears that a monopolistic petroleum concession might be granted to the possible detriment of Americans. All American diplomatic communications emphasised that foreign corporations and nationals enjoyed equal privileges with Americans in the exploitation of the American oilfields. He hopes that the Djambi Concessions Bill will be modified to allow Americans to participate but he fears that control will certainly go to Dutch companies.

REPARATIONS DEMAND.

GERMANY PAYING A MILLIARD GOLD MARKS THIS MONTH.

PARIS, May 17.

The Reparations Commission announces that Germany has handed over 150,000,000 gold marks partly in gold and partly in foreign bills on account of the demand made on May 5 expiring on May 31 for a milliard gold marks. A Berlin semi-official message referring to the above states that the balance will be paid in cash or treasury drafts by the end of May.

PRINCE HIROHITO.

MILITARY COLLEGES INSPECTED.

LONDON, May 17.

After a lunch attended by distinguished personages, Prince Hirohito drove to Camberley where he visited the Staff College and the Royal Military College and inspected the Battalion of Gentlemen Cadets.

GERMAN MUNITION FACTORIES.

ALLIED NOTE DEMANDS LIMITATION.

BERLIN, May 17.

A new allied note stipulates that by May 30, Germany must endorse the 'Allies' list specifying factories alone authorised to manufacture munitions. It also demands the dissolution of self-defence organisations by July 30, finally.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/5 3/8
To-day's opening rate 2/5 5/8

HONGKONG'S TRADE.

EFFECT OF WORLD DEPRESSION.

FIFTY PER CENT DECLINE.

The extent to which the world wide depression in trade has become reflected in the commerce of Hongkong is plainly shown by the trade and shipping returns for the first quarter of this year which have just been made available by the Statistical Branch of the Imports and Exports Department.

In regard to both imports and exports the value or goods handled was less than half what it was for the corresponding period of last year. At that time of course prices were still at a high level and exporters were making the most of the boom before it came to its abrupt end in the Spring. It appears patent from the returns that the world is still overstocked with produce and that until consumption gets a bit nearer to supply no return to anything like normality can be looked for. Our imports for the period under review including treasure, only amounted to \$23,907,468 as against \$49,110,688 in 1920 and the total value of our exports was only \$21,652,197 compared with last year's total of \$45,519,032.

Imports from the United Kingdom have increased since last year, by about \$77,000 but exports to Home declined from \$336,642 in 1920 to \$230,780 for this year. There has been a falling off in imports from the United States to the tune of \$9,000,000 in respect of imports and exports in that direction have dropped from nearly \$3,000,000 to a little over \$1,000,000. Japan has increased her imports by over a million sterling. North China by nearly four and a half millions, the Straits Settlements by over a million and French Indo-China by over six millions. Imports from Germany amounted to only \$5,856 for the first quarter of 1921, but that figure has been swelled this year to \$33,964, while \$27,189 worth of goods has been exported to her as against none at all last year. Exports show a general falling off which varies from six millions sterling in the case of the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States to one pound sterling in the case of Turkey.

It is shown in the shipping returns that the tonnage of vessels arriving during the quarter was 3,004,401 of which 1,602,975 was British, and the tonnage of outgoing vessels amounted to 2,984,354, of which the British share was 1,585,655.

MONEY BY MENACES.

COOK BOY THREATENED.

GOVERNMENT GARDENER FINED.

Demanding money with menaces, was the charge preferred against a Chinese before Magistrate Lindsell at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

Sub-Inspector Field prosecuted Mr. A. E. Hall appeared for the defence. Mr. Leo d'Almada was present to watch the case in the interests of the complainant.

Inspector Field in opening the case said that a *fok* of the defendant was fined a month ago for harbouring the complainant's sister. The defendant took it upon himself to raise the money to pay the legal expenses incurred by his *fok* in connection with the case. It was to recover this money that the defendant threatened the complainant.

The complainant, a cook boy, at No. 12, Conduit Road, said that on May 8, the defendant, by threatening to stab him, forced him to accompany him to a tea-house, where he demanded \$40 to meet the legal expenses incurred by his *fok*, again threatening him if he refused. The witness was so frightened by the threat, that he agreed to pay \$25. The defendant then arranged for him to take the money to the tea-house on the following day. Immediately after leaving the defendant, the witness informed the police, and on the following day two detectives witnessed the handing over of the money.

The defendant, an employee of the Botanical Gardens, stubbornly denied the allegations made against him, but the Magistrate convicted and fined him \$100, or, in default, six weeks' hard labour.

A GOOD RULE FOR THE HOME. MAKE it a rule of your home to always keep on hand a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy as a safeguard against bowel complaints. It always cures promptly and no household is safe without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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19-OUNCE Featherweight Waterproof

A "Mattamac" is identical in appearance with the usual five guinea Waterproof. In utility, also, it equals its much more costly competitor. It wears as long, weighs one-third, and is absolutely waterproof.

Folds into a handul. All Sizes in Stock.

First Grade \$30.00 each
MACKINTOSH

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Men's Wear Specialists.

16, Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 29.

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STOCKS OF HIGH CLASS
DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS

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22, Queen's Road.

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BROKEN-PEKOE (IT'S WORTH DRINKING)

THE FINEST OF ITS KIND
SOLD IN THE COLONY.

One-pound Packets from Store-keepers.

The Blue Bird and

The Graeco Egyptian Tobacco Store.

Or from

The Gledale & Terranis Tea Agency.

DANIELS & CO., 17, Wyndham (Flower) Street.



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LAMMERT BROS.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS
AND SURVEYORS.

Public Auctions.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY, May 20, 1921,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
A Valuable Collection of Antiques
China and Carols.
from Sung to Ming Dynasties and
Kaighi to Torkwang Periods,
comprising—
5-coloured, 3-coloured, blue and
white and famille rose vases, jars, bowls
and plates, old bronzes, Peking enamel-
ware, lacquered-ware, crystal and agate
ornaments, ivory and wood carvings,
and Chinese paintings, etc.,
On view from Thursday, the 19th
inst.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, May 14, 1921.

on
MONDAY, May 23, 1921,
commencing at 10.30 a.m.
at the Premises of the China Mining &
Smelting Co. Ltd. LOWU,
The Plant of the above
mentioned Company.
Comprising all the Machinery,
Tools, Spares, etc.
(To be put up in one lot. Should the
property be not disposed of in this
manner, the plant will be sold
piecemeal).

Terms—Cash on delivery.

N.B. Intending purchasers can
travel by the train leaving Kowloon at
9.15 a.m. and can return by the train
leaving Sun Chuen at 11.40 a.m.

Inspection orders may be had on
application to the undersigned.

LAMMERT BROS.,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, April 27, 1921.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES

MESSRS. LAMMERT BROS. are
instructed to sell
the S.S. "KAM MA"
as she now lies in the Typhoon Refuge,
at YAU MA TI,
by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on
THURSDAY,
the 26th day of May, 1921, at 3 p.m.,
IN ONE LOT
at their Auction Rooms in Duddell
Street.

The Ship is a Wooden ship of ap-
proximately 1800 tons capacity with
accommodation for about 800 Chinese
Passengers now nearing completion.
For particulars to view apply to Messrs.
LAMMERT BROS., the Auctioneers.

For further particulars

Apply to:

Messrs. JOHNSON STORES
& MASTER,

Soliders, &c., Hongkong.

Or to

THE AUCTIONEERS.

Hongkong, May 6, 1921.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communica-
tion addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication but as evidence of good
faith.

All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is
\$20 per annum; per quarter and per month
also given.

Orders for extra copies of the "China
Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as
the supply is limited. Cash 30 cts. Credit
20 cts. per copy.

The "China Mail" is delivered free at
subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty
cents per month.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland
China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage
\$1 per annum extra. Single copy 10 cts.

Attention is drawn to Advertisements
on Page 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14,
be sent to the Editor, Mr. S. W. W. W. W. W.,
Street, not later than 11 a.m.

Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
should be sent not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent to
Editor 3 p.m.

Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
should be sent not later than 1 p.m.

Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
should be sent not later than 1 p.m.

Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10,
should be sent not later than 1 p.m.

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YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO
BE WITHOUT THEM.

JUST received a large Consignment
of (1) LACTOGEN the most digestive
food for infants which keeps good in
quality during hot weather (2) LAC-
TOSE (Milk Sugar) for sweetening the
foods of infants and Dyspeptics (3)
MILFORD-McGRATH FLUID INSEC-
TICIDE the Best Fluid for destroying
Flies, Mosquitoes, Bugs, Flies and all
other Insect Pests in Summer days, and
(4) JOHN CAHILL'S GOLDEN
FLEECE, MAGIC and CINDERELLA
SOAPS for keeping everything clean in
houses.

PRICES are Very Moderate. In-
spection and Enquiries are cordially
invited.

SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,

Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.

No. 47 & 49, Cross Street, Central Hongkong.

Telephone No. 125.

理代泰豐

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Fresh Supply

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SEALABLE

STAMP HINGES

of

BEST QUALITY.

GRACA & CO.,

Dealers in Postage Stamps,
Philatelic Goods, Religious
Books, Toys, etc.

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P.O. Box 620. Hongkong.

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Every kind of Footwear.

MADE TO ORDER.



CHERRY & CO.,

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel

Telephone No. 43.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

TANG YUK, DENTIST.

the Late SIEN TING,

14, D'Aguiar Street.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

CONSULTATION FREE.

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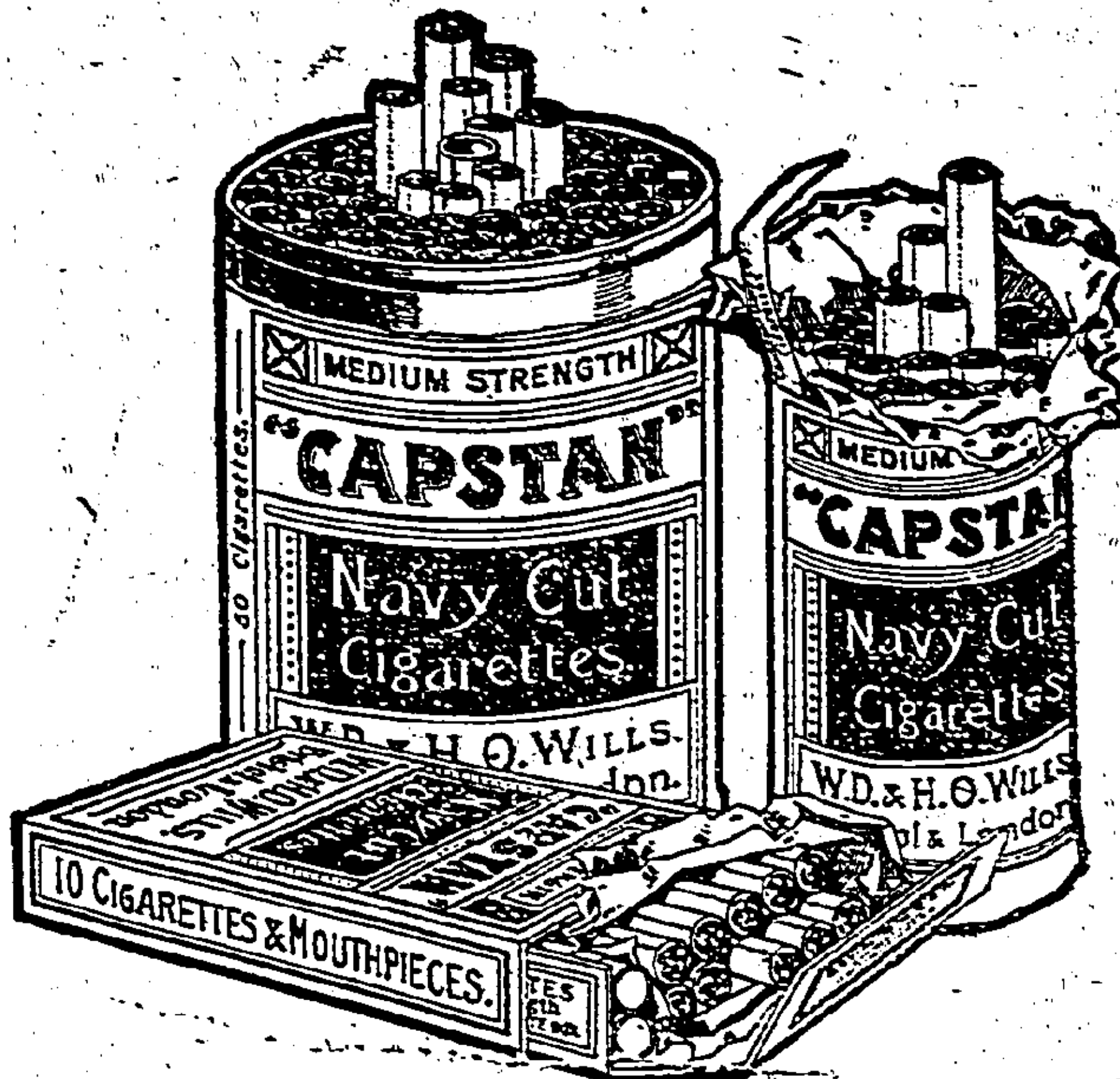
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"CAPSTAN"

Navy Cut
Cigarettes

MAGNUM SIZE.

THE CIGARETTE FOR THE CONNOISSEUR

SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

WHY WE FAIL IN
IRELAND.

AMERICAN'S VIEWS.

'NO SENSE OF NATIONALITY.'

Some interesting views on the Irish
problem are contained in the first of a
series of articles by Mr. William Hard
in the April number of the *Metropol-
itan*, the American monthly, as the
result of several months' investigation
of the fact on the spot.

Mr. Hard, who sets out to explain
"Why England fails in Ireland,"
says that what struck him most
forcibly during his first evening's
visit to London was British silence
about Ireland. He was present at a
large party attended by all classes
of politicians, including several Labour
leaders, and for two hours wandered
from group to group listening to in-
teresting conversations on all sorts
of subjects, but not one word did he
hear on "Britain's most pressing
difficulty—Ireland."

Finally he introduced the matter
himself by asking a man who looked
as if he would be very conservative:
"What do you think of Ireland?"

The reply he got was:

"There are really very few Union-
ists left of the old school. But we're
always too late. Now I suppose
we're too late again. People like
me—Tories—perhaps you would call
us—we are supporting a Bill now that
the Tories of twenty years ago would
have called fatal to the Empire. You
just go and read about what *The
Times* said about Irish Home Rule in
Gladstone's day. Then read what
The Times is advocating now. It is
willing to give more to the Irish now
than the mass of the Irish once asked.
The Times is beyond where the Irish
were. It is easy for us to be beyond
where the Irish were. But we never
seem to catch up with where they are.
I blame my own sort of people, Tories.
Always too late."

A PARADOX.

Mr. Hard says: "British policy
in Ireland has few admirers in Britain.
One afternoon at tea-time in a Gov-
ernment Department I heard one of
the ablest and most highly regarded
of English officials reminiscences say:
"Our blunders in Ireland during the
war were hardly to be explained on
the theory of simply human stupidity.
They had the proportions of super-
human decrees by fate in a Greek
tragedy." They were on a scale such
as no human brain would be powerful
enough—one would think—to con-
ceive."

For quite a while I puzzled over
the paradox that is presented to the
foreign observer in Britain by the two
following circumstances: One. The

astonishing readiness of so many
Englishmen to confess that British
policy in the past in Ireland has been
very bad. Two. Their readiness to
stop right there—as in the case of my
Tory friend at the first house I went
to in London—and have nothing in
particular to suggest about British
policy in Ireland in the future.

"Then one day a Scotsman
after some remarks of mine, said, "You
know why the English can't under-
stand the Irish? The English have
no sense of nationality."

Mr. Hard adds: "The conservative
Englishman is a bit outside nation-
alism because he is a believer in a sort
of composite imperialism. And the
radical Englishman of the Labour
Party—though he vigorously pro-
tests against the methods of the
British military in Ireland—is even
more outside nationalism because he
is a believer in a sort of international
proletarianism."

THE BRITISH VIEW.

"To-day, when an Englishman
says that he is unalterably opposed
to an Irish republic, he will often go
on to concede to Ireland every con-
ceivable power of separate self-govern-
ment except the right to have an
army and navy which would destroy
what is technically described as the
strategic unity of the British Isles.
The British Isles, he will say, must
be a military and naval unit. On
that point I happened personally to
hear no other opinion from any En-
glishman; but on all other points
found all possible sorts of opinions;
and I began soon to feel rather
amazed that with a Britain so capable
of so many concessions to Ireland,
the British Government should have
pursued a policy ending in the horrors
called reprisals."

"It began to interest me often in
the morning to read a drastic, un-
yielding speech by Mr. Lloyd George
on the subject of Ireland, and then
read a really quiet con-
ciliatory editorial about Ireland in
that certainly not anti-British paper,
The Times. Lord Northcliffe, both
in *The Times* and in conversation,
seemed more a Liberal in this matter
than the great Liberal statesman who
denounced the inhumanities of the
Boer War, and who set out to rescue
the race of Britain from the rich,
and who preceded Mr. Woodrow
Wilson in the announcement of the
doctrine of deliverance for the small
nations of Central Europe."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

"Labour in Britain is the element
which, on the whole, is willing to go
farthest toward meeting the demands
of the Irish. Mr. Lloyd George was
at the time on very friendly terms
with the Irish Labour. Then British
Labour began to move toward the
left—toward "radicalism." The
split between Capital and Labour

HUSBAND'S DECALOGUE.

IMPLICIT OBEDIENCE.

A NEW CAUSE FOR DIVORCE.

Ten commandments which a man
drew up for the guidance of his wife
have led to divorce proceedings and
the dissolution of the marriage. It
was the war which induced the
husband to make these tables of the
domestic law. When he returned
from the front, injured to discipline,
he considered that, as he himself had
been accustomed to obey orders, it
would be a good thing to run his
household according to special rules.
He therefore wrote the following ten
commandments and presented them to
his wife, informing her that she
would be expected to obey them
scrupulously:

1. Your work must be checked
every week.
2. Keep an account of your
expenses every day.
3. Let everything in the house be
in order, clean, and in good repair.
4. Do nothing yourself without
any orders.
5. Execute my orders without any
discussion.
6. In a word, do your duty as a
wife in the home.
7. Be always polite towards your
husband; no slang, and no untruths.
8. Dress simply and in good taste
as befits the wife of a modest
employee.
9. Never wear dresses which those
women wear in order to attract men
in search of love adventures.
10. Never buy any clothes without
consulting me.

These "sanctions" apparently
overpowered the woman. At any
rate, she did not carry them out, and
the husband demanded a divorce.
He has obtained it.

became clearer the moment when in
effect Mr. Lloyd George had to choose
between Capital and Labour. He
chose. Instead of moving toward
the left, he moved toward the right—
toward Conservatism.

"He has moved toward people who
are equally shocked by a rising Pro-
letariat and by a rising Ireland. His
political British position is determined
by the conflict between classes, in
Britain, and it ends by embittering
the conflict between races in the
British Isles. In choosing to be
more Conservative than his old fol-
lowers, he was obliged also to choose
to be more Imperialistic and more
ruthless against the nationalism of
the Irish; because the road which led
him away from Henderson as a
political ally—brings him toward the
place at which Carson for him may
be a political necessity."

NOTICES.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

LONG HING & CO., PHOTO SUPPLIES,
Kodak and Kodak Film, &c. &c.
DEVELOPING & PRINTING A SPECIALITY.
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

OPERATING:—

THE HONGKONG HOTEL,

HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

AND THE

HONGKONG HOTEL GARAGE.

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

(Two minutes from
"Star Ferry") PALACE HOTEL KOWLOON

Recently renovated and furnished, electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Address: "PALACE"
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HOTEL "ASIA"

WEST BUND, CANTON.

Leading Hotel in South China.

First class Accommodation. Electric Lights, Fans and
Elevators. Roof Garden. Hairdressing Saloon.

Splendid Views of City and Pearl River.

Excellent Cuisine. Moderate Rates.

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CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS Pass Entrance. Electric
Lifts, Fans and Lighting. European
Baths and Sanitary Fittings. Hot and Cold
Water System throughout. Best of Food and
Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSEIX.

15, Morrison Hill Road

WHY I NEVER MARRIED.

FRANK MISS CHRISTABEL
PANKHURST.

Some women may have only one
answer to give to the question "Why
have you never married?" but Miss
Christabel Pankhurst has many.

Since, as she says, "it is hopelessly
old-fashioned to shrink from discussing
one's private concerns in public,"
she gives these answers with the ut-
most candour in an article in *The
Weekly Dispatch* in a series of con-
fessions about her own life and about
the inner secrets of the Suffragette
movement which she directed with
such stormy energy.

"I am afraid that such a sum-total
of human perfections as I should have
required in a husband have seldom,
if ever, existed." That is one reason.

"It would have been decidedly
unpleasant for a husband to be ne-
glected as mine would have been; to
have his feelings harrowed by the
exceptional strain and responsibility
to which I was liable; and, into the
bargain, to be exposed to the risk of
retaliation in respect of his wife's
methods." That is a second.

"Also, what of the children? Either my work or my babies would
have had to suffer—and I could not

have endured that either should."
That third reason is followed by many
others—piquant or grave.

A curious thing is that from her
earliest youth she avoided all thought
of marriage from an instinctive feeling
that some special work lay ahead for
her. But that she was a man-hater
she strenuously denies—man-hating,
she says, is ugly and unnatural. And,
after all, she declares, it was well
worth while to sacrifice other interests
and joys—romance included—to her
work. For, her aim achieved, she
thinks she is one of the happiest
women in the world.

The confessions of so remarkable a
personality—naturally—have a wide
and varied range. She tells of her
life as a refugee from the law, of her
secret funds and codes of the Suffra-
gettes, of her adventures with the
police, of her acts of war and how
they were planned, of politicians she
has met and what she thinks of them.

FOR A LAME BACK.

WHEN you have pains or lameness in
the back, the backache, the pain, the
Chamberlain's Pain Balm twice a day,
massaging with the palm of the hand
for five minutes at each application.
This balm is a perfect remedy for all
kinds of backache, and it is over the
best of all. For sale by all Chemists
and Storekeepers.

WATSON

OLD BROWN BRANDY

THE
REG'D MY HEART



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

We have just received a very fine collection
of
**SEAMLESS CARPET
SQUARES**

in a wide range of Colorings suitable for every purpose.

ALSO
**BRUSSELS and AXMINSTER
CARPET and BORDER**

which can be made up to any size or shape.

A large selection of reversible Rugs and
Black Mohair Rugs,
due shortly.

We Specialize in
Social and Business Stationery,
Loose Leaf Binders and Books,
Novelties for the Home and Office,
Dennison's Xmas Decorations.

INSPECTION SOLICITED

DER A. WING & CO.
60, Des Vaux Road, CENTRAL.

MARRIAGE.

HAMMOND-MITCHELL.—On May 17 at St. John's Cathedral by the Rev. Sherwell, C.F. Nora Anabel Mitchell elder daughter of the late E. W. Mitchell and Mrs. Mitchell of Hongkong to Norman Leslie Hammond, Lieut. R.E.

DEATHS.

FERNANDES.—On May 8, 1921, at General Hospital, Shanghai, Heleno Remedios Fernandes, son of the late Manuel Maria Fernandes.

WILSON.—On May 9, 1921, at Shanghai, Laurence Wilson, of the Sogony, aged 59 years.

The China Mail.

"COURT, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."
HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1921.

THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

Presumably the chief reason why the journalists at home do not turn upon Dean Inge and read him is that he provides amusing copy for dull seasons. Another reason, no doubt, will be that they regard themselves as belonging to the middle classes for whom he has appointed himself special pleader. He does talk a lot of nonsense, though. He says the "light of the Middle Classes to-day is a world-wide tragedy. Parents have to find from £200 to £200 a year for the education of each boy," and in addition they have to contribute to the cost of the State education of the children of wage earners. He

sees that "when a nation is struggling for its existence, the learned professions are at a discount; strong arms and manual dexterity are worth more than learning and culture"; he does not see that war has merely shown up in a bright light that this is true all along, in peace as in war, and that the "culture," which does not "produce" is a luxury for which the possessor should pay. With the general shortage caused by the waste of war, the world is now paying more for necessities and less for the cultured drones or parasites it formerly treated, out of its wealth, with a lavish indulgence. Hence the "tragedy" of the middle-class parent who thinks his boy's education (at a public school) worth £200 a year, but finds it hard to afford. What are they "producing" and what will their expensive boys "produce," to enable them to pay much of the world's diminished wealth? That is the question for them to ask. Dean Inge is shocked because a clergyman he knows gets £160 a year, while a bootmaker in his parish, "a very skillful workman," gets £950 a year. No doubt it is shocking from the point of view of the clergyman's father, who spent £300 a year on his education, while the bootmaker was educated by the State; but from this point of view of the community, boots are worth more than sermons. Besides, there are one or two incidental fallacies to be pointed out. The skillful bootmaker was not freely educated by the State. Apart from the indirect taxation which always helps to pay most of the cost of State education, it is necessary to point out that as a skillful bootmaker he was not educated by the State at all. He was forced to go to school

and acquire a smattering of culture what time he might have been learning the boot-making trade. His real education began after he left school, and was got in the boot factory. So with most of the working classes. Dean Inge includes teachers as middle-class, but we think the most of them are recruited from the working classes. Until lately there was an ill-paid profession, and public school boys (even if their £300 a year education had fitted them for it, which it did not) did not go in for it. It is only lately, since the war, that their real value to the community (or is it merely the law of supply and demand?) has been admitted. At best, if we are to be frank, their function is to elevate working class boys into middle-class men, and to divert them from productive to non-productive work. A potentially good carpenter becomes a clerk, who can read the *Daily Mail* and John Bull, and vote Tory. Let us be honest with ourselves, and admit that though culture is desirable, it is a luxury; it is not a necessity like the products of the carpenter and bootmaker. We who have culture, but cannot make boots or boxes, are lucky in a war-stricken and poorer world to get a living by it; we must recognize that when the world is obliged to retrench it must start with us, not with its producing workers. We have had the pleasant, easier way of life all along, have enjoyed food and clothes and shelter we did not and could not help to produce, have not had to soil our hands on jobs we (in our snobbish middle-class way) have considered beneath us, and have been as happy as drones in summer time. Now that winter has come, we share the usual fate of drones. Let us recognize facts, and bear our quite natural fate manfully, disavowing the hysterical whinings of this self-appointed spokesman Dean Inge, who is not a good Christian, not a fair representative of the middle classes, not even a logician, and who lately has been talking snobbishly and foolishly. Why should £300 a year be spent on the education of one middle-class boy, to make an unproductive parasite of him, when a State education trains him free, and when he could learn to be a producer and help to form the nucleus of a cleverer, more capable and more reasonable working class? Snobbery is the only reason. The very name middle-class is snobbery. There are only two social classes—those who are useful to society, and those who are not. In the end, society itself, when forced to it by circumstances such as follow great wars, so categorically, and the phenomena of its classifying are what Dean Inge sees as tragic.

MR. TSE TSAN TAI AND DR. MORRISON.

Someone, Dr. Cantlie or other having given to the Press a statement that the late Dr. Morrison, Peking correspondent of the *London Times*, had said to somebody before he died that he really rated Sun Wen higher than he had done in his writings, Mr. Tse Tsan Tai has sent us a long and rambling letter apparently intended to throw doubt upon it. The letter had appeared in two local papers before we received it, so we do not think it necessary to print it. The *China Mail*, as the leading newspaper of the Colony, cannot be relegated to the position of "second fiddle." We make no hard and fast rule; a letter of real public importance would not be barred by prior publication, though it is desirable, as a rule, to send them to us first.

But this letter is really irrelevant on the point mentioned. That Mr. Tse Tsan Tai knew Dr. Morrison in 1901, and corresponded with him, does not prove that he did not say something in 1911 unknown to Mr. Tse Tsan Tai. That he also corresponded with Sir Hiram Maxim has nothing to do with the point at issue, if it really be an issue. It will probably shock Mr. Tse Tsan Tai to be told that the mere obiter dicta of either of these two men are not of overwhelming importance. Also, no one takes Dr. Cantlie's remarks seriously. It may further shock him to be told that he is not more than any of the smaller fry he names, more than himself. Dr. Sun Yat Sen did for the Chinese revolution. Yet both shocking statements are quite true. The present question is, with the state of things in China as they are, has anyone any right to boast of what they have done for China? The good men are not the men who claim to have done things, years ago, but those who are trying to do something now—for China. For she needs friends. As regards Yuan Shih Kai, he was an able man but a bad character. He abused the golden opportunity that Sun Wen gave him to help China. As for Sun Wen, no one denies the good he has done in the past. The immediate question is whether he is doing good now. He will always be honoured for what he did before; but many good friends of China, doubt whether he should be praised for what he is doing now. He is not

working for unity. He is not even working for the disunity that might be amicably possible, by making Kwangtung a sort of Chinese Ulster, for in that case he would have been satisfied with the title of Southern President. Though Peking may never successfully coerce Kwangtung, any more than the British can subdue Ireland, it is absurd to pretend that the tail can wag the dog, and Peking does not represent the tail in the present split.

HONGKONG TRADE.

The brief and formal notice we published yesterday of the quarterly trade returns for Hongkong did not call attention to the drop discovered by comparing the figures with those for the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Figures for such short periods are convenient to handle, but it is doubtful how far they should be accepted as indicating the actual trend of trade. The figures for the whole year may give a different impression. We assume, for example, that high exchange in any one quarter would involve a rise in the import figures for the next, and perhaps vice versa. We make this note by way of counterpoise to the depressive effect of the startling figures appearing elsewhere in this issue. Noting fourteen millions less of imports and nearly eighteen millions less of exports, the careless reader might be led to jump to the conclusion that all is over. Indications quite as trustworthy as departmental figures convey a somewhat different impression, and although almost any Hongkong merchant will tell you that trade is not good, they are all carrying on as if it could easily be much worse, and as if they expected an improvement. Indeed, though optimism of the Partington-Fraser brand irritates them, they are far from the pessimism of the Government statistician.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Canton authorities have started a campaign against quack doctors who sell their wares on steamers to credulous passengers.

Mr. A. Weill, manager of Sennet Freres, left by the s.s. "Ecuador" this morning for San Francisco en route for France where he will spend a holiday.

Owing to the scarcity of firewood in Canton through transport difficulties following the effect of the heavy rains on the rivers, the price of that fuel in the city has made a sudden upward jump.

Nine cases of small-pox, six of which were fatal, and two fatal cases of plague, all Chinese, were reported yesterday. Last week thirteen Chinese died from small-pox, four from plague, and three from influenza. A non-fatal case of paratyphoid fever, British, another of cerebro spinal fever, Chinese, and two of enteric fever, both Chinese, were also reported.

A Chinese sapper of the Royal Engineers living at Shatien, Kowloon City, was proceeding with his sister to Shapao, about 230 this morning, when they were accosted at an isolated spot near the Tin Hau Temple, by six or seven highwaymen, two of whom produced revolvers and threatened death if resistance was offered. The robbers stole jewellery valued at \$50 from the sister and then made off up the hill.

The earnings of the Canton-Samshui Railway, under the new Managing Director, have increased by leaps and bounds. The daily receipts since its opening more than ten years ago never exceeded \$3,000; now they have reached the \$5,000 mark on several occasions. It is understood that many reforms will be introduced, such as the granting of bonuses, the introduction of educational work among the employees and insuring them against accidents.

Trade returns for the first quarter of 1921 containing detailed information relating to the imports to and exports from every country have been compiled by the statistical branch of the Imports and Exports Department and are now obtainable from the printers, Messrs. Noronha and Company, of Des Vaux Road Central, to whom we are indebted for the receipt of a copy. The price of the volume, which comprises 330 pages, is \$3.

Mme. Dietz had a very unpleasant experience while walking to the Victoria Theatre, Singapore. Suddenly a lean brown arm came round her neck, his owner evidently seeking to snatch her necklace. The man filled in his attempt and lost no time in making himself scarce. Mme. Dietz was just recovering from the shock when another lady hurried up and said she had had a similar experience. (Ladies walking at night are advised to be careful.)

SPECIAL CABLE.

STRAITS STRIKE.

ALL FINISHED.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, May 18.
All the local strikes have finished. The remaining artisans are returning to-day, accepting the employers' terms.

A CAFE ASSAULT.

SCENE AT WISEMAN'S.

BOX SENT TO JAIL.

Mr. Percy Robert Beesley, assistant manager of Wiseman's Cafe, this morning charged one of the table boys before Magistrate Lindell with assault.

The complainant said that about 7.40 last night he went to the pantry on his usual round of inspection and there found the defendant and a number of other boys at work. In the alleyway, he saw boy No. 13, whom Mr. Goodall had informed at 5 o'clock, he was dismissed for insolence, as from 9.30 p.m. No. 13, was standing about smoking and idling away his time. The witness told him to attend to his duties. This he refused to do, and witness told him a second time, but still he took no notice. The witness then told No. 13 that if he persisted in refusing to obey orders, he would have to give up his uniform, leave the premises, and return at 8.30 for his wages. No. 13 took off his uniform, but refused to go away unless he had his wages paid to him, saying that he wanted to go to Canton that same night. The witness thereupon pushed him into the alleyway. At the same time, the defendant (boy No. 25) jumped on the witness from behind, and seizing hold of his arms, pressed him against the ice chest while No. 13 punched him in the eye. By the time the witness had freed himself, No. 13 had disappeared. The witness sent for the police and gave the defendant in charge. No. 13 had not been seen since.

The defendant said that he was trying to separate Mr. Beesley from No. 13, who was a small man. When he saw Mr. Beesley hold No. 13 by the neck, he feared that Mr. Beesley might murder him.

Mr. Beesley denied that he held No. 13 by the neck. He had hardly touched him when the defendant jumped on him.

The Magistrate held that the defendant had no right to interfere with Mr. Beesley. It was no business of his what occurred between the assistant manager and the other boy. The defendant was convicted and sentenced to 10 days' hard labour without the option of a fine.

SHORT LIVED STRIKE.

Following the police court case, the other boys at the Cafe went on strike about 11 o'clock this morning. The manager, Mr. Goodall, who was away at the bakery at the time, was immediately summoned by telephone. When he arrived the boys resumed work. The strike only lasted a quarter of an hour. Nothing untoward happened.

SPORT.

INTERESTING GOLF MATCH.

"TITANIA" V. CIVIL SERVICE.

An interesting golf match was played at Fanling last week between teams drawn from the Civil Service and from H.M.S. "Titania" and Submarines.

The result was a tie, each side scoring 42 points:
H.M.S. "TITANIA" CIVIL SERVICE.
Lt. R. S. Hodsell (6 and 5)..... 14 R. E. Lindsey 0
Lieut. Barry (6 and 5)..... 14 N. I. Smith 0
Lieut. Gilbert 0..... 14 A. B. Purves (5 and 3)..... 12
Commr. Cantlie 0..... 14 J. W. Franks (1 up)..... 1
Cap. Benning (1 up)..... 1 D. J. Valentine 0
Lieut. Reed (1 up)..... 1 R. J. Birbeck 0
Lt. Thompson 2 (2 and 1)..... 1 H. P. Winslow
Lieut. Blood 0..... 1 R. E. O. Bird 14
Total..... 42 Total..... 42

BANISHING ORDER BROKEN.

A Chinese named Tsang Puk was sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour by the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. H. B. J. Corns) at the Criminal Sessions to-day for having infringed a deportation order banishing him from the Colony.

COMPANY REPORT.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

The report of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., for presentation to the shareholders at the forty-eighth ordinary meeting to be held at the Society's Offices at noon on Friday May 27, 1921, is as follows:—

1919 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of 24/- per share and the bonus of 20 per cent to Contributors passed at the last annual meeting there remains a balance of £594,322.18.4 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows:—
A final dividend to shareholders of 16/- per share on 110,679 shares..... £88,543.40

A bonus dividend to shareholders of 20/- per share on 110,679 shares..... 110,679.00

An addition to the Reinsurance Fund..... 100,000.00

An addition to the Building Reserve Fund..... 70,000.00

An addition to the Equalization of Dividend Fund..... 25,000.00

To be carried forward to Underwriting Suspense Account to close the account for the year 1919..... 200,100.14.4

£594,322.18.4

1920 Account.—The Balance of Working Account on the 31st December, 1920, was £901,009.16.5 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that an interim dividend of 24/- per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing £132,814.16.0 and that a bonus of 20 per cent be paid to contributors, absorbing about £50,000, and that the remainder be carried forward.

DIRECTORS.

Since the last General Meeting Mr. A. Forbes has resigned his seat on leaving the Colony.

In accordance with Clause 80 of the Articles of Association Mr. G. M. Dodwell and Mr. G. T. Edkins retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

On Mr. A. R. Lowe leaving the Colony, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, Chartered Accountants were appointed in his place, and they and Mr. C. Bernard Brown retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LTD.

The report of the British Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., for presentation to the shareholders at the fifty-fifth ordinary meeting to be held at the Company's Offices at 12.30 p.m. on Friday May 27, 1921, is as follows:—
1919 Account.—After payment of the interim dividend of 9/- per share and the bonus of 20 per cent to contributors passed at the last annual meeting, there remains a balance of £245,702.3.8 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that this sum be appropriated as follows:—
A final dividend to shareholders of 12/- per share on 96,000 shares..... £76,800.00

An addition to the Reinsurance Fund..... 50,000.00

To be carried forward to Underwriting Suspense Account to close the account for the year 1919..... 133,102.3.8

£245,702.3.8

1920 Account.—The Balance of Working Account on December 31, 1920, was £399,515.8.11 as per annexed statement.

The Board recommends that an interim dividend of 9/- per share be paid to shareholders, absorbing £43,200 and that a bonus of 20 per cent be paid to contributors, absorbing about £25,000, and that the remainder be carried forward.

DIRECTORS.

Since the last General Meeting Mr. A. Forbes has resigned his seat on leaving the Colony.

In accordance with Clause 79 of the Articles of Association Mr. G. M. Dodwell and Mr. G. T. Edkins retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

On Mr. A. R. Lowe leaving the Colony, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, Chartered Accountants were appointed in his place, and they and Mr. C. Bernard Brown retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

An amusing story was told by Mr. Byron Brennan at the Royal Colonial Institute lecture on Southern Chinese trade. He was relating the difficulties encountered years ago with the falsification of trade marks, and explained that in China they made a fearful decoration called "whisky" which they sold at 1s. 6d. a bottle. The "manufacturers" then attached whatever well-known label they liked, but the purchaser would always be sure that gummy to the bottom of the bottle was another tiny label announcing "as used in the House of Commons."

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING.

MAN AND WOMAN CHARGED.

BOTH PRISONERS & QUOTED.

Pang Cheung, a small Chinese boy five years old, was the subject of charges of child-stealing and child harbouring which were preferred respectively against two Chinese, a man named Lai Sin King and a woman named Lemg Kin, at the Criminal Sessions this morning before the Puisne Judge (Mr. J. R. Wood).

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. G. H. Wakeman) appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution and the prisoners, both of whom denied the charges, were not defended.

The story told by the Crown witnesses was that Lai Sin King occupied a room in the house where the child's parents lived at Taumati. On May 6, it was alleged, he visited the family and told Pang Cheung that his brother was waiting downstairs for him with something to eat. The boy left the room, followed a few minutes later by Lai Sin King and an

several hours searching failed to reveal any trace of the youngster his disappearance was reported to the police. On the following day Lai Sin King interviewed the parents and suggested that they should advertise for news of their child's whereabouts and offer a reward. They accepted his suggestion and a notice, a proposed draft of which Lai Sin King had brought with him, was posted in the neighbourhood. Next day somebody came along with information which led to the discovery of the boy in the possession of the female prisoner in Kowloon City. When arrested the man said that the child's father knew exactly who had kidnapped the boy and the woman stated that the man brought the boy to her and requested her to look after him while his wife was away.

Questioned by the judge this morning, the child's father said that he saw the boy go downstairs and saw Lai Sin King follow him. He had his suspicions about the latter but there was not sufficient evidence to have him arrested.

Lai Sin King when asked whether he had anything to say told the Judge that the affair had nothing to do with the second prisoner who was a relative of his, and whom he asked to take care of the child for him. He contended that the child's father was a party to the kidnapping and knew who had taken the child away.

After a retirement of about half an hour the jury returned a verdict of not guilty and the prisoners were accordingly discharged.

WHY.

IS THE ANT PROVERBIAL FOR INDUSTRY?

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard—consider her ways and be wise," reads the familiar passage in Proverbs VI, 6; and this saying appears in a number of forms in practically all languages, because, in spite of the fact that the ant is a distinct pest, human beings the world-over have recognized the fact that the insect is the hardest of hard workers. In fact, the ant has literally as well as figuratively acquired a name for industry, for "ant" is nothing more than a contraction of "emmet," the Anglo-Saxon *emmet*, and leads back to a similar significance whether we follow the Teutonic or the Norse language, the German *emmet* meaning diligent, while the Icelandic *ammet* means work.

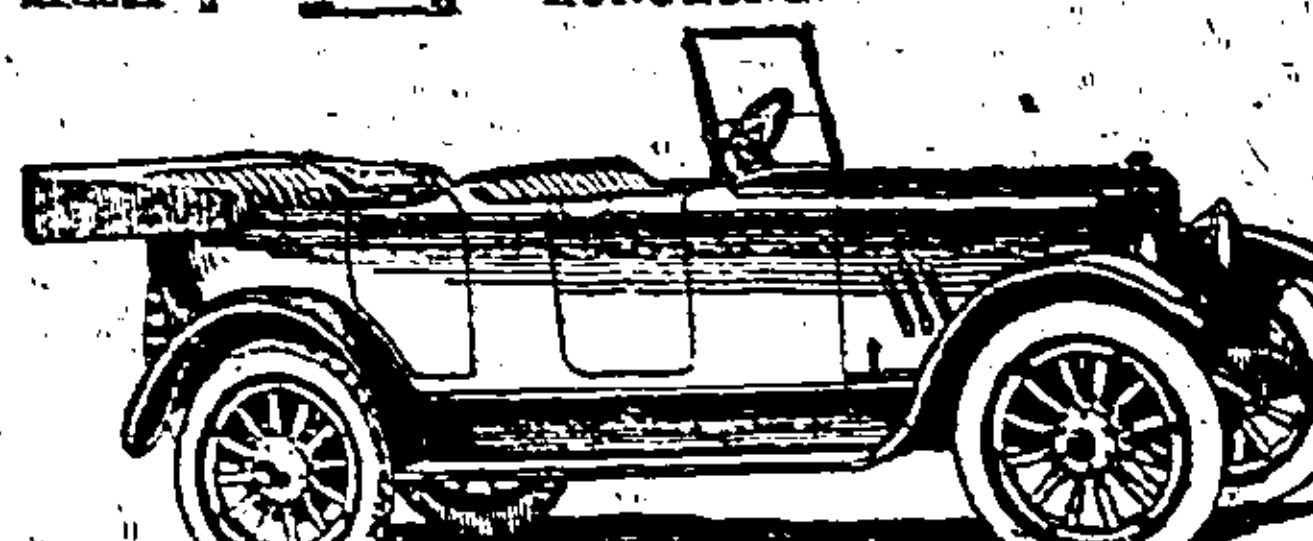
Ants are of three genders—the male, the female and the wingless neuter. The males, after a short fight with the females, die; the females lose their wings, and are each enthroned in a colony as its queen. The neuters are the workers who build the cities, make the roads, provide the food, watch over the eggs and attend to the hatching and feeding of the young. The community may be said to consist of various groups—engineers, soldiers, foragers, and nurses—and in each group the members work in concert and with remarkable discipline, carrying out the orders of the officers obediently and industriously, thus proving that to-day, as in the days of the Old Testament, the ant is the hardest worker in the world.

Owing to the strong opposition of the shareholders and some of the directors of the Canton-Hankow Railway to the proposal of the Managing Director, Mr. Hsu Sung-hao, to solicit a foreign loan for \$15,000,000 in order to finish construction of the Kwangtung section of the railway, the Canton authorities have refused to give their sanction to the proposal. The authorities, although realising the necessity of finishing the construction of the line, do not approve of having the work done with the aid of foreign loans. The reason of the shareholders' opposing the securing of foreign loans is that they fear losing the railway to foreign control. —*Canton Times*.

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HONGKONG ROAD
BRANCH
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WORK SHOP

ODDS AND ENDS.

MAINLY SCISSORS LOOT.

Man's Heart Exposed.

Reuter's New Orleans correspondent states that physicians at a local hospital decided to furnish a complete record for medical journals of the case of a man of 50 who died after living twenty-six hours with his heart exposed to the eyes of the hospital surgeons. While he was working in a local coffee-grinding plant the man's left arm was caught in a machine. His arm was mangled, and a piece of flesh the size of a man's head was torn from his breast, leaving his heart exposed, the ribs directly over that organ also being torn away. The fact that the injured man lived twenty-six hours after the accident is said by physicians observing the case to be one of the most remarkable ever recorded in local practice.

Anti-Smoking Women.

A spring campaign against tobacco has been opened with a big distribution of leaflets by the Women's Christian Temperance Union, New York, which is leading the movement to place tobacco with alcohol on the prohibition list. The public is urged to "petition clubs and colleges to abandon smoking concerts, to create a general sentiment against girls and women selling tobacco in hotels and theatres, on railway stations and elsewhere; and to request the State Boards of Health to prohibit smoking in the markets and other places where food is sold." Another poster asks, "Can a man smoke and respect the rights of others? Every smoker should consume his own smoke."

Mount Everest is believed to be the highest peak in the world, the apex being 29,000 feet or almost exactly five and a half miles above the level of the sea. The great question is this: Can a man live at the height of 29,000 feet, where the atmosphere is only half the density of the air in the valley of the Ganges? On the 5th September, 1882, Mr. Glaisher, of Greenwich Observatory, with Mr. Coxwell as pilot, ascended from London in a balloon. At about the height of 25,000 feet both men became unconscious. Fortunately, some time later Mr. Coxwell recovered sufficiently to pull down the valve line with his teeth, his arms being quite helpless, and saved his own life and that of Mr. Glaisher. The aneroid recorded a maximum height of eight miles. Seven years ago three men went up in a balloon to a height a thousand feet lower than the peak of Everest, but they all were dead when the balloon came down, Wincor and the Oak.

The newspaper reporters in Bombay did not catch the significance of Lord Reading's action when he took the oath of office. They remarked that he sat down without kissing the Bible, that there was a consultation, and that then a "Bible" was brought then he rose to his feet, put on his hat, kissed it, and resumed his seat. What really happened was that the ordinary Bible, which of course, is the Old and New Testaments, was provided for him, as a matter of course, He did not kiss it but asked for the Hebrew scriptures, the so called Old Testament. This was brought, and he completed his oath-taking in the usual manner.

It rained international football decisions on Saturday in mail week. Ireland went down at "Soccer" before Wales at Swansea. In Paris the Irish were also beaten by the French, who—following on England's narrow victory over her Ally—are showing rapid and consistent improvement in the Rugby game. But the event of the day—and of the Association year between the two countries—was the match in which Scotland bowled over the prophets and beat England at Glasgow amid extraordinary scenes of national fervour. True to tradition, Scotland played the close game and again revealed a high standard of ball-control under weather conditions which were somewhat adverse to the Scottish style. England's experimental attack was not a success. Once more it is clear how much England stands in need of a great scoring centre forward. That seems the pivotal fact which some of the southern optimists overlooked.

CAUSE OF DESPONDENCY.

Despondency is often caused by indigestion and constipation, and quickly disappears when Chamberlain's Tablets are taken. These tablets strengthen the digestion and move the bowels. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

GENERAL ITEMS.

There is reason to believe that all visas for subjects of Allied countries, travelling in the Allied countries, will shortly be suppressed.

A San Francisco couple, Mr. and Mrs. William Milton, have just been married a second time, having been divorced 16 years ago.

Twins, a boy and a girl, were born in the Pacific liner "Orizaba," which has just reached Liverpool from South America. The mother is Polish. The girl was named Orizaba.

Hundreds of Birmingham bakers are pledged to bake loaves for the public at 3d a lb during the strike. Boiling water has been available, free of charge, morning and evening, in various centres.

Lieut.-Colonel Amery informed Rear-Admiral Adair, in the House of Commons that the number of torpedoes fired from British battleships and battle cruisers at the Battle of Jutland was respectively five and seven.

With a foot severed, an arm fractured, and other injuries, Dorothy Scarrott, aged 17, lay on the railway tracks at Midsummer Norton Somerset, for eight hours after being knocked down by a train. She died a few hours later.

The Importation of Plumage (Prohibition) Bill, signed to protect beautifully plumaged birds such as the egret and the bird of paradise from torture and extinction, was read a second time in the House of Commons by 137 votes to 24.

At an inquest at Dewlish, Dorset, on a three-year-old child named Lovell, it was stated that when she was standing outside her home the cow, which had a calf rushed at her and pinned her against the wall with its horns, killing her instantly.

Except that he cannot move his head sideways, there is nothing to show that Lieut. R. W. L. O'Leary, of Tonbridge, who was married to Miss Nancy Ferris at Netheron (Wilt) has a broken neck. He received this injury while in Gallipoli and was in hospital for a long time.

Percy Buck, a boilermaker's labourer, who was summoned at Newport for the payment of £9 17s 2d income-tax, was stated to have earned over £85 in seven weeks, an average of £12 4s 10d a week. He was committed for fourteen days, the order being suspended for a month.

The Aero Club of France is offering a prize of 25,000 francs (normally £1,000) to the pilot of the first helicopter which mounts vertically through an imaginary cylinder 80ft. high and descends on the same spot. A helicopter is an aeroplane that ascends and descends without a ground run. The best ascent hitherto has been 13ft.

The body of an Italian has been found in a field in a New York suburb with, beside it, the man's tongue pinned to a piece of paper. His murder was the revenge of comrades in a gang of highway robbers whom he had betrayed to the police in that same field seven years ago.

A boy of six, named Andrew Beveridge, had a remarkable escape near Larkhill, Stirlingshire. While he was travelling in a fast train the door of the carriage suddenly burst open and he was thrown out. Picked up a few minutes later, he was found to have escaped with cuts on his head.

Judge Pigot, at Limerick awarded a sum of over £22,000 on claims under the head of malicious injuries. Close on £17,000 of the total amount were allowed to relatives of deceased police constables who lost their lives in the ambush which took place on February 3 last, when a number of constabulary were shot dead by an armed party in wait for the police.

By imagining a tramway-car with a tank superimposed you have a picture of the amphibious vehicle designed by a French engineer, Mr. Poinquignon. Carrying five passengers, this machine climbed various obstacles ashore, and then sliding down a bank into the sea, made a voyage to a point where it was to be driven by a propeller. Reaching the shore again, it climbed back on dry land.

THE COMET.

IF IT STRIKES US.
ROAD METAL CHIRP IN JUNE.

The Pons-Winnecke comet, which is at present an object of considerable interest not only to scientists but also to the average man, is by no means one of the large or important members of the sun's family of comets, says the astronomical correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*. It was first seen as a faint telescopic object by Pons, Marseilles, a famous French astronomer who devoted himself to this branch of astronomy, on the 12th June, 1819. The great German astronomer Ericke, whose name is borne by another comet, assigned to this faint object a revolution period of about 52 years. At the end of that period, however, the object was not seen, and it was given up as lost until on the 8th March, 1868, it was rediscovered by a German observer, Winnecke, at Bonn. For some time Winnecke regarded the comet as a new one, but on calculating its orbit he was soon led to the conclusion that it was identical with Pons's lost comet of 1819. Since 1868 the comet has been recognised as a regular member of the sun's comet family, and has been observed at most of its perihelia or nearest approaches to the sun. In 1909 the comet was due at perihelion, and it was successfully observed by a number of astronomers. It was found, however, that owing to its near approach to the giant planet Jupiter its orbit had been considerably altered. By the time of its next return, in 1915-16, a further change had taken place, so that the comet's orbit now intersected the orbit of the earth. On June 28, 1916, Mr. W. F. Denning, the greatest living observer of meteors, noticed a shower of meteors which had never been seen before. The meteors, he stated, were "individually not very noteworthy. The fairly bright, showy objects." The importance of his observation consisted not in the nature of the meteors themselves but in the fact that this new shower was observed at a time when, owing to the perturbations produced by Jupiter, the orbit of the Pons-Winnecke comet intersected that of the earth.

The detection of the intimate relation between comets and meteors was one of the greatest discoveries of the nineteenth century. For centuries men of science had regarded meteors, or shooting stars, as atmospheric phenomena. In 1863, however, a great shower of meteors took place, and was carefully observed by capable astronomers. It was seen that all the meteors, which fell during this shower, seemed to come from the same part of the sky. That is to say, their paths when traced backward were found to converge to a point near the star Gamma in the constellation Leo. This observation gave the death-blow to the view that meteors were of terrestrial origin. Opinion now moved rapidly towards the view that meteors were simply small particles of matter revolving round the sun in swarms—a meteoric shower being the result of a collision between the earth and one of these swarms.

The orbits of several of the best-known meteoric showers were computed over half a century ago by some of the foremost mathematicians of the time, and to the amazement of the scientific world, Schiaparelli of Milan, the greatest Italian astronomer of the century, found that the August meteors—the Perseids—moved in an orbit identical with that of the comet of August, 1862. Later he showed that the orbit of the latter known November meteors—the Leonids—was identical with that of Temple's comet of 1866. In a little volume published a few years later Schiaparelli showed conclusively that "meteoric currents are the products of the dissolution of comets, and consist of minute particles which certain comets have abandoned along their orbits by reason of the disintegrating force which the sun and planets exert on the rare materials of which they are composed." All doubt was removed by what took place in 1872. In November of that year the earth crossed the orbit of the lost comet of Biela, which had not been seen for twenty years, and the consequence was one of the most brilliant showers of meteors within human memory. Mr. Denning announced some time ago that there is a prospect of a brilliant shower of meteors this year, on or about June 27, when our planet once again crosses the path of the Pons-Winnecke comet. There has indeed been considerable discussion as to the possibility of a collision between the earth and the head of the comet. A comet's head appears to consist simply of loose stones enveloped in gaseous material. Were our world to strike the comet's head, where the stones are clustered most thickly, the result would be simply a meteoric shower of unusual brilliance. Possibly some of the larger stones might reach the surface of the earth, but the vast majority would be raised to incandescence and reduced to powder as a result of the collision. For comets which once struck terror into the hearts of men, it is now to be of all celestial objects the most frail and harmless.

A BRAVE AMAH.

ARMED ROBBER DENIED.

REQUIT TO "HOLD UP."

Pleading guilty to charges alleging assault with intent to rob, a Chinese named Wong King was sentenced to five years imprisonment with hard labour by the acting Chief Justice Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz at the Criminal Sessions to-day. It was explained by the assistant Crown Solicitor (Mr. F. Dyer Ball), who appeared to prosecute, that the charge arose out of an occurrence which took place on May 1 when Wong King, and two other men entered a house in Wing Lok Street and held up the inmates. Wong King threatened the master of the house with a knife when an amah interposed herself between the two men allowing her master to escape into the kitchen and give the alarm. The intruders then made off, and only Wong King was captured. In sentencing the prisoner His Honour said that the amah deserved much credit for her courageous conduct.

THREE FISHERS.

AND THREE EXCUSES.

MARINE COURT PROSECUTION.

Three fishermen each of whom had a different excuse to offer the Bench were presented before the Marine Magistrate (Lieutenant Conway Hake R.N.R.) at the Marine Court this morning to answer charges alleging that they threw articles into the harbour from their boats in order to prevent seizure.

It was stated by Lance Sergeant Carey of the Water Police that on May 17 while on duty near the s.s. "Wah Wu" he saw the defendants' sampans leaving the vessel's side. As soon as they saw the police launch they turned around and made back to the vessel and when he chased them around the stern they scattered. When he ordered them to come alongside the launch they refused and began dumping coal into the water. One of the men made away from the launch and two shots were fired at him.

Lau Kau, the first defendant, explained that he was merely catching shrimps and as he was some distance away he did not see the police launch. "I was rowing over from Hong Lom said the second defendant, Pang Fu, and my daughter was washing her clothes." "I was just bailing out my boat," said the third defendant, Lai Go.

Their guiltiness availed them not for they were each ordered to pay a fine of five dollars or to go to gaol for seven days.

A similar charge was proved against a similar penalty imposed upon Ko Kam, a cargo boat mistress and Lam Lai, a cargo boat fook.

3 YEARS' DESERTION.

NEW GROUND FOR DIVORCE IN LORDS' BILL.

The Matrimonial Causes Bill, introduced by Lord Gorell in the House of Lords with the object of facilitating divorce proceedings, was amended in an important particular by the addition of desertion for three years to the causes for which divorce may be obtained.

As it was introduced, the Bill made adultery the sole ground for divorce, but allowed the dissolution of a marriage within the first year on the grounds of insanity, epilepsy, or venereal disease at the time of marriage. Lord Gorell said that if desertion were added he would no longer be responsible for the Bill. In spite of this opposition, however, desertion was carried by 66 votes to 48, largely as the outcome of a powerful speech by Lord Buckmaster, who will for the future take charge of the Bill.

Lord Burnham moved the omission of a subsection which made it unlawful to publish any report of a divorce case until the conclusion of the proceedings or to publish any pictorial record of the proceedings. He protested against attempts to interfere with the common right of publishing the reports of matrimonial cases. His amendment was carried without a division.

The increasing number of Kwangsi troops has greatly frightened the businessmen of Wuchow, who fear hostilities will soon begin there and injure their business interests. It is reported that many firms are making preparations to suspend business, reports the *Canton Times*. Fearing that the city will be the scene of fighting between the forces of the two provinces, the foreign consulates are reported to be negotiating with the officials of both provinces to have the city placed outside the military zone.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

FRESH assignments of CLUBS has been received from Messrs. J. & A. SIMPSON, Edinburgh and may be had at Happy Valley and Fan Ling Clubhouses.

All clubs on hand from previous shipments will be sold at \$3 each. Bogy Pool, 14th, 15th, 16th May.

As no card was returned better than "4 down" the amount of the "Pool" will be included in the Bogy Pool Competition on 21st to 23rd instant.

J. B. ROSS, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, May 18, 1921.

HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on THURSDAY, 25th May, at 5.15 p.m. in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Board Room.

L. GIBBS, Hon. Secretary. Hongkong, May 18, 1921.

ST. STEPHEN GIRLS' COLLEGE BUILDING FUND.

THE following subscriptions to the above Fund have been duly received with thanks.

Per Miss E. M. Smith	—	\$16.55
A Friend	—	—
Per Mr. S. W. Tao	—	200.00
Per Mr. Lam Woo	—	—
Per Mr. Chan Kang Yue	—	225.55
Theatrical Income	—	—
Amount acknowledged	—	\$2,475.10
	—	\$2,531.36
	—	\$55,006.46

KWOK SIU-LAU, Hon. Treasurer. Hongkong, May 17, 1921.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undernamed have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY, May 19, 1921, at 12 (Noon)

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Quantity of Clothing, Boots, Personal effects, Typewriter, Gramophone, Books, etc., etc. The property of a deceased Marine Officer.

Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, May 18, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED).

ON SATURDAY, May 21, 1921, at 12 (Noon)

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

About 12 Cases Claret Grand Casteau.

Also 1,500 Libwood Egyptian Cigarettes.

Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, May 18, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED)

ON MONDAY, May 23, 1921, at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

Valuable Household Furniture and Sundries.

Removed to Sale Rooms for convenience of sale.

Comprising—Silk-covered Drawing Room Suite, Single and Double Bedsteads, Blackwood Table, Chairs & Cabinets, Wash robes, etc., etc., etc.

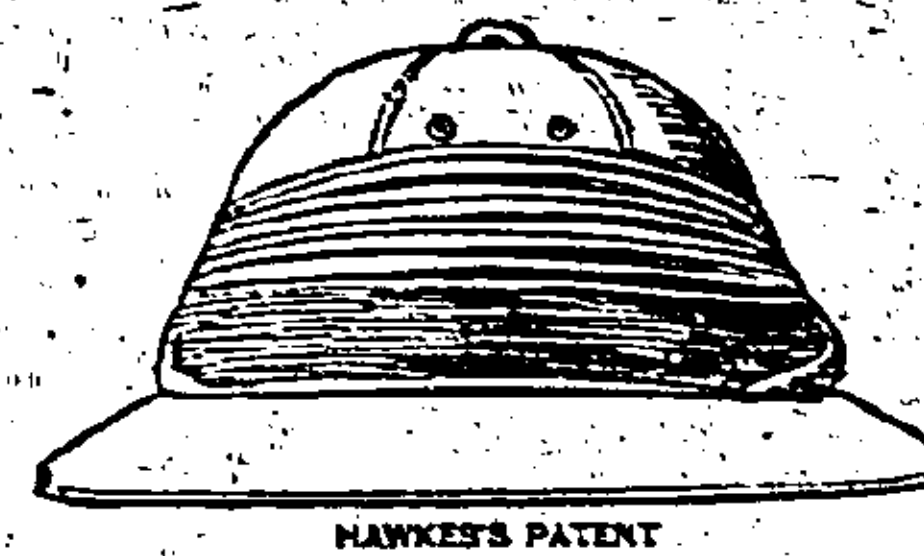
Terms—Cash. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers. Hongkong, May 18, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news Columns of the *China Mail*, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines.

In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

NOTICES.



HAWKES & CO. SAVILE ROW LONDON High Class CORK PATENT

SUN HELMETS

Fitted with Patent Self-fitting and Ventilating lining—Bound white Buckskin and covered with a fine specially prepared white cloth, Thoroughly Sun and Rainproof. INSPECTION INVITED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NEW RECORDS.

LOVE NEST DARLING NIGHTINGALE AT ANDERSON'S.

Those who deal with us may be assured of the following advantages.

FRESH STOCK.

REASONABLE PRICES.

VARIOUS BRANDS TO CHOOSE FROM And

ORDERS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT & CAREFUL

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SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND
 SOUTH CHINA FOR:—

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 UNITED STATES RUBBER CO. Tyres & Rubber Goods
 A. E. LEJEUNE Motor Car Mascots

HEAD OFFICE & SHOW ROOM IN PEDDER STREET.

COMPANY MEETING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

EASTERN TRADE OUTLOOK.

The sixty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was held on the Bank's premises, 33, Bishopgate, London, E.C., on April 8, 1921, Sir Montagu Cornish Turner (the Chairman) presiding.

The Chief Manager (Mr. W. E. Preston) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen.—Before moving the adoption of the report I should like to make a few remarks with regard to the business of the past year. When we met in this room at our last annual meeting, just twelve months ago, we were in the enjoyment of a period of great commercial activity. In many cases the demand for goods exceeded the supply, with the result that prices soared to record heights; wages rose by leaps and bounds, and exceptional profits were made, only to be swallowed up by the insatiable demands of the tax-gatherer and the omnipresent rate-collector. It was very evident that, with an unsettled world and a half-developed peace, this condition of feverish activity in trade and excessive prosperity could not last. We all felt that a decline in trade was inevitable, but few of us realised that the collapse would come with such lightning rapidity, or that the effect would be so deep and so widespread. Some people are inclined to attribute the great collapse to a particular cause, such, for instance, as the imposition of the 60 p.c. Excess Profits tax. Others attribute it to the vagaries of exchange, or the attitude of Labour in bringing about constant strikes. It is not quite fair or reasonable to attribute the disaster to any one particular cause. Several causes have come into play. The unsettled state of the world, financial disorder in Central Europe resulting in the absolute upset of foreign exchanges, lavish expenditure in arms and munitions, and various other avenues of unproductive expenditure, and, in this country especially, the ill-advised action of Labour in limiting the output to a point which rendered it impossible to compete with other nations, where each individual was allowed to work to the utmost limit of his capacity without let or hindrance. Nor did we sufficiently appreciate the fact that the vast Russian Empire had temporarily disappeared from the world of civilisation; that France, Germany, and Italy, could no longer participate as formerly in the trade of the world; in other words, that the purchasing power of civilised nations in Europe had dwindled to comparative insignificance.

THE FALL IN COMMODITIES.—So it is that traders in this country and in America are overladen with raw material or manufactured goods,

to dispose of which will take some time, and must, I fear, entail serious losses. As instances of depreciation in values I would quote the following: Cotton has declined from 29.90d. per lb. on 1 March, 1920, to 6.38d. per lb. in March, 1921, a fall of 23.52d., showing a drop of 78 p.c.; jute from £70 per ton to £32 per ton, a fall of £38 per ton, equal to a drop of 54 p.c.; hemp from 17s. 6d. per ton to £40 per ton, a fall of £22 10s., equal to 47 p.c.; copra from £73 per ton to £32 per ton, a fall of £41, equal to 55 p.c.; wool shows a fall of 75 p.c., lined from 55s. 10d. to 15s. 10s. per ton, a fall of £39, equal to 68 p.c.; rapeseed from 51s. to 21s. 5s. per ton, a fall of £29 15s., equal to 57 p.c.; rubber from 2s. 7d. per lb. to 1s. 7d. per lb. for Para, a fall of 1s., equal to 14 p.c.; for Siam, a fall of 1s. 7d., equal to a drop of from 58 p.c. to 62 p.c.; tin from £409 10s. to £159 10s. per ton, a fall of £250, equal to 61 p.c.; silk from 64s. to 20s. 3d. per lb. a fall of 43s. 9d.; shellac from 82s. to 30s. per cwt., a fall of 52s., equal to 63 p.c.; and hides and skins show a fall of from 60 p.c. to 75 p.c.

EASTERN TRADE PROSPECTS.—Silver has fallen from 84d. per oz. in March, 1920 to 32½d. per oz. in March, 1921, a fall of 61 p.c., and Eastern exchanges have dropped, as the following list will show:—

T.T. SELLING RATE ON LONDON.

Place	March, 1920.	March, 1921.	Difference.
Calcutta	2 7 1 34	1 34 1 32	50 p.c.
Hongkong	5 7 2 43	3 24 57 p.c.	
Shanghai	8 7 3 2	5 5 63 p.c.	
Saigon	6 4 2 34	4 04 63 p.c.	
Manila	2 10 2 24	0 74 22 p.c.	

The serious decline in Indian and Chinese exchanges has in a measure accounted for the difficulty of the disposal of manufactured goods in the different markets, but in India the position has been aggravated by the failure of the south-west monsoon and the winter rains in the North of India, by political troubles, and the very regrettable refusal of Indian importers to recognise the validity of contracts with European shippers.

At many points stocks of goods in the East are not greatly excessive, and I shall be disappointed if the surplus stocks are not worked off within a measurable distance of time, but until this is effected shipments to the East should be discouraged and limited to bare necessities of trade. The present low level of the rupee is the inevitable result of the temporary collapse of the Indian export market. On this side there are more stocks than we can at present dispose of in the case of tea, jute, cotton, hides, rubber, and hemp, and until these surplus stocks are worked off and prices in India are adjusted to prices on this side we can look for no great improvement in the export trade from India, nor in the appreciation of the rupee. This process of appreciation is likely to be slow unless some unexpected factor is introduced. I am glad to see that the tea market has improved of late, but I can see no chance of a real and substantial improvement in this or other of our Eastern markets until the world has really settled down to a true and genuine peace basis, and free and unrestricted trade prevails in and with all nations of the world.

As regards the report and balance-sheet, which we ask you to accept to-day, you will notice that with the increased capital, sanctioned at the special meeting held on October 9 last and confirmed at a subsequent meeting, the capital of the bank now stands at £3,000,000, made up of 600,000 shares of £5 each, as against the old capital of £1,200,000, increased last year to £2,000,000, and the shares of a par value of £20. The increase of capital from £1,200,000 has been of invaluable assistance, enabling us to meet the requirements of trade generally, and especially of late, when the demands of our customers, many old and valued friends, have been some what larger than usual. In all cases we have endeavoured to meet legitimate trade demands as far as the resources of the bank have permitted. The reserve fund now stands at £3,500,000, and it should be our object gradually to increase this figure as opportunity occurs. We have also thought it necessary to set aside £100,000 on premises account in view of our building engagements, where it has been found necessary either to rebuild or to purchase new sites and build to meet the requirements of the business and the staff. You will notice that interest has been paid on instalments of new capital up to December 31 last, and the new shares ranked for dividend as from January 1 last.

GRATIFYING INCREASE IN FIXED DEPOSITS.—Turning to the figures of our balance-sheet, it is exceedingly satisfactory to note that, in spite of the severe drop in prices to which I have referred, and also to the equally severe fall in the Eastern exchanges, our total figures on either side of our account should amount to the satisfactory item of £70,932,744 15s. 10d., against £68,741,695 14s. 8d. at December 31, 1919. Whilst our current accounts show a small shortage of £366,723 11s. 6d., our fixed deposits show a very pleasing increase of £1,136,886 15s. 9d., which would point to current account money being transferred from a call to a fixed basis, which is very gratifying indeed at a period such as the present. Our liability on loans payable, it will be noticed, has been reduced from £2,429,028 0s. 4d. to £1,020,000. The reduction under bills payable to £4,367,012 3s. 3d. from £5,681,709 17s. 3d. is, of course, entirely due to the lower rates of exchange now ruling. Criticism has in certain quarters been made that banks generally have not played their part in financing this country's trade to the full extent of their resources. I think that in our case a comparison of our figures under the headings of "Acceptances on account of customers" and "Bills discounted and loans" viz., £3,720,598 0s. 1d. and £28,585,930 18s. 10d. respectively, against our 1919 figures of £1,979,929 0s. 9d. and £17,561,394 2s. 8d., will convince most that we at least have done all that could reasonably have been expected of us in this particular respect. And whilst rendering this great assistance to the trade of our country, we have been careful to see to it that the percentage of our cash resources to current account liabilities—over 30 p.c.—has not been allowed to be unduly entrenched upon, in addition to which our other liquid resources, in the shape of Government securities and bills, of exchange, including Treasury Bills, aggregated £24,212,563 18s.

A MUCH BETTER OUTLOOK.—As regards the future course of Eastern trade, it is dangerous even in normal times to attempt to forecast the course of events, and to essay to do so now, under present abnormal world conditions, would be more dangerous still; but it may not be imprudent to state that, judging from cables reaching us this week from our respective agencies and branches, the outlook in the East is much happier, and that indications from the several spheres point to a distinctly better undertone, which we hope will in course of time develop. The satisfactory results shown in the report are indeed gratifying, and we must congratulate Mr. Preston and his colleagues on the very successful result of this and their indefatigable labours. Nor do we forget to appreciate the efforts of the managers and the staff both at home and abroad.

Mr. T. H. Whitehead, who for many years filled the important position of chief manager in this bank, has retired after forty-six years' arduous and successful service. He left with the good wishes of a very large circle of friends, of his late colleagues, and of the board. We hope he may enjoy many happy and restful years in the retirement he has so well earned. In Mr. W. E. Preston, who has succeeded Mr. Whitehead, we are fortunate in having a very able and competent chief in whom the board and all who know him have the fullest confidence. Under his management and that of his colleagues, Mr. Bruce and Mr. Miller, we have no fear as to the future prosperity of the bank. You will be asked to-day to confirm the election of Sir John Jordan, G.C.I.E., to a seat on the board. Sir John has had an extraordinary period of service in China from 1876 to 1920, and for the past fourteen years filled the position of British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary with great honour to himself and with great advantage to the British Empire. By his tact, his diplomacy and his genial nature, Sir John Jordan has won a name for himself amongst official and non-official Chinese which will never be forgotten. With these remarks I beg to move the following resolution:—That the report now presented, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted. I will ask Sir Alfred Dent to second that resolution.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman next proposed: "That a dividend at the rate of 14 p.c. per annum for the half-year ended December 31 last, together with a bonus of 6s. 3d. per share, free of Income-tax, be now declared, payable on and after the 15th inst."

The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I., seconded the resolution, which was approved.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. W. Foot Mitchell, the Right Hon. Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., was elected a director.

The Chairman next proposed: "That Sir Duncan Carmichael, Sir Harry Goschen, K.B.E., and the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I., the retiring directors, be re-elected."

Mr. Thomas Guthrie seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Robert Banks then moved: "That Mr. D. C. Wilson and Mr. H. C. K. Smeaton be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year."

The motion was seconded by Mr. H. B. Henley, and carried.

Mr. Frederick Tomkinson said he desired to propose a resolution, which he was sure all the shareholders present would cordially adopt. The resolution was: "That the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and the staff for their successful management of the bank."

After listening to the very clear and excellent address of the chairman, it seemed, in view of the circumstances, he had described, very remarkable that such a satisfactory report should have been submitted to that meeting. The figures quoted by the chairman indicated the great depression in trade, especially in the East, and he thought it was really almost miraculous that the board had been able to present such a satisfactory report and to pay such a handsome dividend, in addition to placing a considerable sum to reserve. He considered that the board and the staff both at home and abroad deserved very great credit for that achievement and the very sincere thanks of the shareholders. He would like, however, to emphasise that the dividend had been earned, not only by the capital of £3,000,000, but also by the money which the shareholders had provided for the creation of the reserve fund, which was £500,000 more than the capital. He would like particularly to emphasise that point, because in these Socialistic days it was not desirable that it should go forth that they were earning 20 p.c. on their capital alone.

Mr. W. E. Green seconded the vote, which was unanimously accorded.

The Chairman, in returning thanks, said that the last twelve months had been a period of very great anxiety and therefore it was all the more to the credit of their managers and staff that the company had been able to show such excellent results. He would point out, also, that the results shown were arrived at after making provision in every possible way for what might be called bad or doubtful debts, or any possible loss that they could see in the present or the near future. He was very happy, there-

fore, in being chairman of that institution, and in having such a very able, efficient, and zealous staff, who so ably looked after the interests of the shareholders.

The proceedings then terminated.—*The Money Market Review and Investor's Chronicle*, April 16, 1921.

THE CHINA MAIL.

BOMBING HERO.

SENT TO JAIL.

A MENTAL AND PHYSICAL WRECK.

A distressing story of an Army officer who took part in fifty-three "bombing" raids: on Germany's industrial centres was told at the Marylebone Police-court. The accused was John Dudley Edward Dudley, aged 28, formerly an officer in the R.A.F., and now a general merchant, married, and living at a boarding-house in Leicester-square, Baywater. The charges against him were: Forgery and uttering prescriptions for cocaine, having 18gr. of the drug in his possession; and attempting to procure a further 18gr.

Mr. Henry Stewart Moore, solicitor, defended, and in view of his plea of guilty to the last two charges, the charges of forgery were not proceeded with.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

BOMBING HERO.

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

CHINA COAST, ETC.

SWATOW.

May 12—O.S.K.	Soochu Maru.
23—D.L.	Haiching.
23—L.C.S.N.	Kwongsoong.
23—O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
24—L.C.S.N.	Chunyang.
24—D.L.	Haiching.
27—D.L.	Haiching.

AMOI.

May 19—O.N.	Tamlog.
19—C.N.	Sunning.
20—D.L.	Haiching.
22—O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
23—C.N.	Haiching.
23—D.L.	Haiching.
27—D.L.	Haiching.

FOOCHOW.

May 20—D.L.	Haiching.
24—D.L.	Haiching.
27—D.L.	Haiching.

SHANGHAI.

May 19—C.N.	Sunning.
21—C.N.	Chenau.
21—L.C.S.N.	Rongsoong.
21—C.N.	Sinning.
24—R.F.	Amakusa Maru.
25—C.N.	Soochu.
25—P.O.	Passy.
31—L.T.	Imaburo.
June 1—M.M.	Paul Locat.
2—P.O.	Delta.
13—J.C.L.	Tjodas.

WEIHAIWEI AND CHEFOU.

May 19—C.N.	Kueichow.
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TIENSIN.

May 19—C.N.	Kueichow.
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TSINGTAO.

May 21—C.N.	Chenau.
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KEELUNG.

May 22—O.S.K.	Amakusa Maru.
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TAKAO.

May 19—O.S.K.	Soochu Maru.
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PUKOW.

May 24—C.N.	Stabian.
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HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

May 25—C.N.	Kaifong.
25—L.C.S.N.	Talsang.

SAIGON.

May 25—A.L.	Lake Casua.
25—M.M.	Andre Lebon.
June 1—O.S.K.	Kiba Maru.
20—A.L.	Glymont.

SINGAPORE.

May 19—A.L.	Lake Onawa.
21—J.C.L.	Tjueboet.
June 1—O.S.K.	Kiba Maru.
25—C.M.	Nile.
July 22—C.M.	China.

BANGKOK.

May 24—L.C.S.N.	Chunyang.
June 1—O.S.K.	Kiba Maru.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ETC.

May 19—C.N.	Taming.
20—L.C.S.N.	Yuenang.
June 4—C.M.	Nanking.

MANILA.

May 19—C.N.	Taming.
20—L.C.S.N.	Yuenang.
June 4—C.M.	Nanking.

CEI J AND ILOILO.

May 19—C.N.	Taming.
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SAYA PORTS, ETC.

May 25—A.L.	Lake Onawa.
25—J.C.L.	Tjueboet.
30—K.P.M.	San Juan.
31—N.Y.K.	Strang Maru.
June 5—J.C.L.	Tjueboet.
15—J.C.L.	Tjueboet.
20—A.L.	Glymont.

INDIAN PORTS, ETC.

May 25—A.L.	Lake Onawa.
25—J.C.L.	Tjueboet.
30—K.P.M.	San Juan.
31—N.Y.K.	Strang Maru.
June 5—J.C.L.	Tjueboet.
15—J.C.L.	Tjueboet.
20—A.L.	Glymont.

CALCUTTA.

May 20—L.C.S.N.	Kunyang.
23—E.L.	Aratoun Apar.
14—B.L.	Tanda.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

May 22—O.S.K.	Indo Maru.
22—N.Y.K.	Tajima Maru.
June 5—O.S.K.	Peking Maru.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

May 22—N.Y.K.	Ati Maru.
23—C.A.	Hual Ping.
23—E.A.	St. Albans.
June 11—N.Y.K.	Tajima Maru.
23—E.A.	Eastern.
July 25—E.A.	Kanowna.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

May 22—N.Y.K.	Ati Maru.
23—C.A.	Hual Ping.
23—E.A.	St. Albans.
June 11—N.Y.K.	Tajima Maru.
23—E.A.	Eastern.
July 25—E.A.	Kanowna.

LIVERPOOL.

May 20—B.F.	Tyden.
June 1—B.F.	Hector.
17—B.F.	Orin.
July 10—B.F.	Eurydamis.
20—B.F.	Yangtze.

HAMBURG.

June 8—H.E.A.L.	Alcor.
July 10—H.E.A.L.	Alcor.
Aug. 10—H.E.A.L.	Brille.

NOW IS THE TIME.

May 19—B.F.	Bellerophon.
20—N.Y.K.	Muroran Maru.
21—J.C.L.	Tjueboet.
21—B.F.	Archives.
22—P.O.	Alipora.
22—N.Y.K.	Tajima Maru.
23—B.F.	Tanda.
23—N.Y.K.	Kaga Maru.
23—N.Y.K.	Ranyo Maru.
23—O.R.K.	Havre Maru.
23—N.Y.K.	Tajima Maru.

Feeling 'liverish' and irritable!

Pinkettes are just the right remedy. They regulate the liver, dispel constipation, are laxative perfection because they neither gripe nor purge, create no habit, and act as gently as nature. Take two Pinkettes to-night. "You'll feel better in the morning."

At chemists everywhere at 60 cts. the retail, or post free on receipt of price from the
Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
96 Sassehorn Road, Shanghai.

AMERICAN PORTS.

VANCOUVER.

May 23—S.D.	West Lion.
June 25—C.P.O.S.	Empress of Asia.
Aug. 13—C.P.O.S.	Empress of Russia.
23—C.P.O.S.	Monteagle.
Sept. 20—C.P.O.S.	Empress of Japan.

VICTORIA.

May 31—N.Y.K.	Fushimi Maru.
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SEATTLE.

May 22—A.L.	Edmore.
23—S.D.	West Lion.
23—B.F.	Tecum.
23—A.L.	Wenatchee.
23—O.S.K.	Africa Maru.
23—N.Y.K.	Fushimi Maru.
23—B.F.	Talhythian.
23—O.S.K.	Arabia Maru.
23—A.L.	Eldridge.
23—A.L.	Tyndareus.
23—A.L.	Kyushu Maru.
23—A.L.	Wenatchee.
23—B.F.	Proteas.
23—A.L.	Keystone State.
23—B.F.	Idem.
23—B.F.	Talhythian.

PORTLAND.

May 22—A.L.	Aberc.
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SAN FRANCISCO.

May 27—T.K.K.	Taiyo Maru.
June 10—T.K.K.	Siberia Maru.
10—S.D.	West Carmonia.
21—T.K.K.	Taiyo Maru.
July 1—T.K.K.	Korea Maru.
15—O.M.	Nile.
16—T.K.K.	Shinyo Maru.
30—T.K.K.	Persia Maru.

LOS ANGELES.

June 19—S.D.	West Carmonia.
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VALPARAISO.

June 18—N.Y.K.	Ara Maru.
(Via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, San Pedro, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica & Iquique).	
June 10—T.K.K.	Rakuyo Maru.
July 11—T.K.K.	Choyo Maru.

NEW YORK.

May 25—R.L.	Wytheville.
25—O.S.K.	Sumatra Maru.
June 1—S.D.	Loretta.
1—B.F.	Knights Companion.
2—B.L.	Wingah.

NEW ORLEANS.

May 25—O.S.K.	Sumatra Maru.
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SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

June 14—O.S.K.	Canada Maru.
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EUROPEAN PORTS.

GRINDISI, VENICE, & TRIESTE.	
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MARSEILLES.

May 31—M.M.	Andre Lebon.
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LONDON.

May 21—O.S.K.	Atlas Maru.
22—B.F.	Asapora.
24—C.L.	Glenfer.
25—B.L.	Clatona.
25—B.F.	Plasy.
25—B.F.	Macdon.
25—B.F.	Archives.
25—B.F.	Tyndareus.
25—P.O.	Delta.
July 11—B.F.	Louisa.
19—B.F.	Mentor.
22—P.O.	Syria.
22—P.O.	Kalyan.
22—B.F.	Tetrasia.
22—B.F.	Acadina.
Oct. 11—B.F.	Eurybia.

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23—N.Y.K.	Ranyo Maru.
23—O.R.K.	Havre Maru.
23—N.Y.K.	Tajima Maru.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION
(AN AMERICAN BANK)

CAPITAL..... U.S. \$ 4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... U.S. \$ 1,489,000

HEAD OFFICE. BRANCH.
NEW YORK. SAN FRANCISCO.

HEAD OFFICE FOR THE ORIENT.
SHANGHAI.

BRANCHES:
CANTON, HANKOW, MANILA, TIENSIN,
CHANGSHA, PEKING, SINGAPORE.

D. M. BIGGAR.
Manager.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria, with two Baxers.

Quarter hour.....	10 cents
Half hour.....	20 "
One hour.....	25 "
Three hours.....	70 "
Six hours.....	120 "
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).....	\$1.00

If the trips extend beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Baxers.

Hour.....	\$0.15
Three hours.....	\$1.00
Six hours.....	1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).....	2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 4 Baxers With 4 Baxers.

Quarter hour.....	\$0.15
Half hour.....	0.20
One hour.....	0.30
Two hours.....	0.50
Three hours.....	1.00
Six hours.....	1.50
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).....	2.00

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes.....	5 cents
Quarter hour.....	10 "
Half hour.....	15 "
One hour.....	20 "
Every subsequent hour.....	30 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be charged.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour.....	5 cents
Half hour.....	10 "
One hour.....	15 "
Every subsequent hour.....	10 "

III.—Tsepo Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hire causes the journey to take longer than—

0.4th mile.....	75 cents—1 hour.
single.....	1.00—2 hours.
Beyond 4th to 6th mile.....	1.50—3 hours.
single.....	2.00—4 hours.
Beyond 6th to 8th mile.....	2.50—5 hours.
single.....	3.00—6 hours.
Beyond 8th to 11th mile.....	3.50—7 hours.
single.....	4.00—8 hours.
Beyond 11th to 14th mile.....	4.50—9 hours.
single.....	5.00—10 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsun Sha Trail.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, May, 18, 1921.

On London..... 2/5-1/2

Bank, Wire..... 2/5-1/2

" On demand..... 2/5-1/2

" 30 days sight..... 2/5-1/2

" 4 months sight..... 2/5-1/2

Credit, 4 months sight..... 2/5-1/2

Documentary 4 months sight..... 2/5-1/2

On Paris..... 5/5

On demand..... 5/5

Credit, 4 months sight..... 5/5

On New York..... 49 1/2

On demand..... 49 1/2

Credit, 30 days sight..... 52 1/2

On Bombay..... 150 1/2

On demand..... 150 1/2

On Calcutta..... 180 1/2

On demand..... 180 1/2

On Singapore..... 106 1/2

On demand..... 106 1/2

On Manila..... 102 1/2

On demand..... 102 1/2

On Shanghai..... 102 1/2

On demand..... 102 1/2

On Yokohama..... 102 1/2

On demand..... 102 1/2

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)..... 5 40

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)..... 5 7 1/2

Silver (per oz)..... 3 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong 50 cents s.d. per..... 1 1/2 pm.

10 "..... 1 1/2 pm.

Canton coins..... 15 1/2 pm.

Bar Silver in Hongkong..... 9 1/2 pm.

Chinese Copper Cash..... 2 1/2 pm.

Rate of Silver Interest..... 6 1/2 pm.

Chinese Sub. Coin..... 15 1/2 pm.

